WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1892.

Subscription by Mail Post-Paid. PAILY, Per Month Bo Bo BUNDAY, Per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND BUNDAY, Per Month.....

l'estage to Foreign Countries added.
THE BUN, New York City.

ever friends who favor so with manuscripts for publication with m have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases

Death.

wait stomy for that purpora.

More remarkable testimony as to how It feels to die is added to the little fund of positive knowledge we have on that deeply interesting subject by a correspondent of the Pull Mall Gazette. This particular experience is entirely corroborative of all other testimony we possess on the matter, namely, that it is not Death the foe, the geisly terror, but Death the gentle, kindly friend; and that he takes us into the unknown not with a cruel grip through ways of horror, but with a gentle clasp along : roul both painless and pleasant.

THE SUN recently told the experiences of a man who was twice hanged into complete Insensibility and practical death by lynchers in California, who described his sensations of death as being momentarily enjoyable, followed by a painless passing luto nothingness. It related also the sensations experienced by one who sickened into the insensibility of death by fever; and of others who fell from lofty places and were picked up as though dead. In all these cases the testimony was unanimous that the actual passing from life to death is not only painless, but in fact physically pleasurable.

The correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette relates that he was skating on a broad lake when, without warning, he skated into an air hole. His impetus carried him a considerable distance under the thick ice, and the first thing he knew of the accident was when he found himself struggling for life in the cold water. He came up with his head against the solid ice. He thus desoribes his sensations as he lapsed into unconsciousness:

: gasped and awallowed a great Jeal of water. for my lungs filling. A moment of enspense, during which I have perfectly well I was drowning, intervened, and then-1 died. I was drowned and dead. noticed, for I am pyschological by nature-that my whole past life did not come up, as I had been given to understand it would, in a single flash before me.

The accident had been seen by other skaters, and in a comparatively short time the man was brought from under the ice. But, he says, he was to all seeming stone dead. Heart and lungs had ceased to act. "and there was nothing more to happen to me to make me any deader." Extreme remedies were applied, and he was at last

resuscitated. In describing his sensations during the few moments that intervened between his plunge into the water and his lapsing into the insensibility of death, he says there was nothing horrible or terrifying. There was the first quick shock of the cold water and a realization of the disaster, a momentary struggle for breath, and then came a dreamy state, of which he only remembers that it was a sweet relief from the struggle and a pleasurable drifting into Nirvana;

"The knowledge that I have thus once experienced in my own person exactly what death is, and tried it fully, has had a great deal to do, I think, with my utter physical indifference to it. I know how it feels; and, shough it is momentarily uncomfortable, it isn't half so had as breaking your arm or having a too;h drawn, In fact, the actual dying itself, as dying, is quite pain ess: as paintess as falling asleep."

The fear of death, natural to humanity, is nature's provision for the preservation of life: but that natural fear has been incalculably increased by grisly tales of grewsome horror found at every hand in every age, and all, it would seem, sheer imagination; as where MILTON tells that "Death grinn'd horrible, a ghastly smile," and all 'Hell trembled at the hideous name." But such real knowledge as we have on the subject shows that "man makes a death that nature never made," and that the four of dving is death's most awful feature If not indeed its only terror.

Only Four Hundred Years.

Four hundred years ago to-day Courser's was anxiously watching to sight the land pursuance of historical and scientific of whose nearness he had seemed to have indications since the 20th of September. On the 25th of that month, ALONZO PINZON, commanding the Pinta, had actually raised the cry of "land," but it proved a false alarm; and the great discoverer sailed on with many misgivings lest his venture should come to naught at the last, for it was obvious that only by speedily reaching the end which he had promised to his crew would he be able to silence their discontent and subdue their turbulence.

On the 5th of October, 1492, therefore. COLUMBUS must have been as greatly dissince the 8d of August before, when he started out on his voyage. He was tantaized by signs that he was approaching land, and they appeared unmistakable to the eyes of a sailor, but no land rose out of the sea as day after day passed. This disappointment, of course, provoked the superstitious alarm of the crew and increased their desire to turn back from the quest as both hopeless and uncanny. They were a hard lot of men and dangerous to manage, of the sort of stuff that piratical crews are made, and they were impatient to get the rich booty for which alone they engaged in

It was a gloomy and an auxious day for Columbus four hundred years ago as he strained his eyes over the waves from the deck of the Santa Maria. A week later, kowever, the New World was discovered,

or rather an island off its coast. It was a New World to him and his Europeau contemporaries, but it was old geologically, and it had been inhabited perhaps as long as the race of man had existed. Yet it was a World which had contributed nothing to the general progress of civilization. Up to a period which dates back only about a single century from this day, the little community of Athens of itself alone had done infinitely more for the elevation and enlightenment of mankind than had been accomplished by the whole of the two continents of America. It was three centuries after the discovery by COLUMBUS that the New World began to exert on the old World the tremendous influence it has

since wielded. It was not until 1613 that the Dutch erected a few buts on this island of Man-More than a century later a nattan. map of the city of New York shows Frankfort street, running along the side of THE SUN office, was at about the northernmost limit of the loosely settled town, with farms and gardens and swamps beyond. Even at the beginning of

less than 22,000, and it did not reach 100,000 until 1815. In 1830, at a period within the memory of many citizens now living, it numbered only about 200,000, or not much more than one-tenth of the people now within its limits.

The great progress of New York from a provincial community, restricted in the appliances of art and civilization as we know them now, has been within the last generation only. It dates back to 1850 at the furthest. Men fifty years old have seen its march with their own eyes. They have seen the town substantially rebuilded. They have seen the erection of nearly all the structures which give it beauty and dignity. They have watched from its inciplency the development of the whole system of parks and boulevards, which entitle it at last to consideration as one of the great capitals of the world. They have seen the pavements of its streets transformed from the old cobblestones. They have seen its growth in wealth and magnificence from a comparatively small be-

ginning. It has been a very short time in which to accomplish so much, only about one-tenth of the time which has elapsed since the discovery of America by COLUMBUS. Great capitals of Europe like London and Paris date back for many centuries. New York was in its infancy one hundred years ago. Fifty years ago it was still in its childhood; and even now it is simply getting ready for its destiny as the greatest and most populous city of the world, a development which it will not reach for many years yet.

This is a very young country, let everybody remember. It has not yet got through with its pioneer work. We are still engaged in building up the foundations of an empiro. As compared with the historical era of European civilization, it is only a short time since CoLUMBUS sighted land four hundred years ago. Nowhere else has so much been done in that time, so much for the political and social emancipation of mankind and for their material profit and improvement.

Renan's Attitude Toward Christianity.

Although M. ERNEST RENAN was a voluminous writer on philosophical and religious questions, he will, we scarcely need to say, be remembered principally as the author of the Life of JESUS, of the Origins of Christianity, and of the History of the People of Israel: that is to say, as a student and critic of Judaism and its outgrowth, Christianity. The position which he took with reference to the two religions whose study was the chief object of his life is interesting, whether we regard it as re-Heeting the spirit of his time or as disclosing his own temperament and character. The attitude of the critics of Christianity

has varied, as the official representatives of the Christian religion have possessed the power and evinced a willingness to persecute. In the third century of our era, when as yet no pagan observer of events foresaw that Christianity would become the State religion of the Roman empire, the tone of hostlie critics was on the whole one of contempt. A century later the advocates of the reaction against Christianity attempted by the Emperor Julian exhibited anger and vindictiveness, because they had learned to look upon the new religion with fear as well as disapproval. Afterward, for a long period we hear almost nothing about downright skepticism in the countries comprehended within the pale of Catholicism or of the orthodox Greek Church; the inclination to independent thinking veiled itself under heresies, and these were ruthlessly rooted out. Even the assertion of the right of individual judgment by LUTHER and CALVIN speedily resolved itself into the promulgation of a definite body of theological doctrine, to which all the members of the Lutheran or Evangelical sect were expected to subseribe, so that it was justly said that CAL-VIN was the Pope of Geneva. The outcome of the intolerance displayed by Protestant as well as Catholic communities was that in e last century the critic of Christianity felt himself to be a kind of ISHMAEL, and, being full of bitterness and resentment, he resorted in his polemical writings to the Voltairean weapons of the taunt and the sucer. There is no more decisive proof of the change in the relation of Christianity to highly civilized society in our own time than the fact that the railing of VOLTAIRE and his disciples now strikes us not only as out of date, but as in deplorably bac taste. At the present day, when Christianity

Where RENAN differed, however, from STRAUSS and BAUER on the one hand and from Prof. HUXLEY on the other, was in his deep-planted conviction that the history of religious cannot be interpreted by the reasoning faculty alone. He believed it to be impossible to comprehend the genesis and progress of a particular creed, unless one possesses what Courr called the historical imagination, that is, the power of trans lating oneself to a far distant place and tressed by doubts and fears as at any time | time, and of living, thinking, and feeling amid their peculiar physical, social, and moral influences. Such a power depends, of course, not only on natural gifts, but on their subjection to a specific training. One must acquire such a mastery of the language and history of a particular people at a given epoch as to be able to enter into their spirit : a further qualification is personal residence in the country which they occupied. Neither kind of training was neglected by RE-NAN. Educated for the priesthood, he applied himself while still in the Seminary of St. Sulpice to the study of the Semitic langunges, and during a sojourn of considerade length in Syria and Palestine he of tained a thorough knowledge of the physical condition of those regions and of their share in shaping the thoughts and senti-

is criticised, we expect this to be done in

methods, such as have been followed by

STRAUSS, by BAUER, by HUXLEY, and by

ments of their inhabitants. Other students of the Bible have pursue similar linguistic and topographical studies, but with very different results. What distinguished RENAN from other critical explorers of the history of Christianity was not the range and exactitude of his scholarship-on this score the Germans are doubtless justified in pronouncing him inferior to STRAUSS and BAUER-but the wonderfully vivifying force of his magination. He made the past to live. and the depth of his insight excited in him and in his readers the sympathy which is the fruit of perfect knowledge. Himself of a poetical rather than a ratiocipative turn, he could understand and expound the mental constitution of men the Hebrew prophets, who were at once poets and philosophers; and he could reproduce the spiritual atmosphere amid which religious are founded. The consequence is that when we pass from the criticisms of STRAUSS or of Prof. HUXLEY on the Scriptural narrative to RENAN'S exposition. we feel that the latter has not only applied the historical and scientific methods of inquiry, but that he has brought to the work the penetrative and illuminating power of

Christianity was the opposite of that of a scoffer; it was not even that of hard and dry indifference. He did not hesitate to avow himself an agnostic, but he was not proud of being one. He confessed i imself unable to understand the story of the resurrection, or to believe in the divinity of CHRIST. But he drew the character of JESUS with tenderness and reverence, and, like the Athenians of PAUL's time, he was willing to erect an altar "to the unknown GoD."

Sun Glacier.

In April last Lieut. PEARY, accompanied by his wife and an Eskimo driver, set out across the ice of Murchison Sound, south of his camp, to explore the deepest inlet along that coast. No one before him had ever made a tour of the Islands and shores of Inglefield Gulf; and PEARY improved the opportunity to improve the mapping of this region before he started on his brilliant journey over the inland ice. It was to be expected, from the little that was known of Inglefield Gulf, that PEARY would find very oold and striking scenery along its coasts. His discoveries amply repaid him for the week of rapid sledging during which his thirteen dogs carried the little party two hundred and fifty miles. Between the mountains that lined the coasts he found large glaciers moving slowly toward the sea. He followed the shores, and the head of the broad gulf will no longer be represented on the maps by broken lines, to indicate that the coast has not been surveyed. One of the twelve glaciers that will hereafter be shown on the maps the explorer named in honor of THE SUN. We extend to our frigid namesake in the north the assurances of our admiring consideration. Sun Glacier is undoubtedly a noble ice river. It was doing its level best to relieve inner Greenland of its superfluous congelations long before Conumbus dreamed of the discoveries we are about to celebrate.

The region of Sun Glacier is notable in the history of Arctic exploration because for two centuries it marked the northern limit of research toward the pole in the waters of west Greenland. It was on July 4, 1616. that BAFFIN on his little craft of fifty-five tons ran into the strait that he named Whale Sound on account of the abundance of whales he found there. Whale Sound is the southern entrance to Inglefield Gulf. In the following week BAPPIN discovered Smith South; and 202 years clapsed before an explorer's flag again floated so far north on the west Greenland coast. Though BAFFIN did not have the honor of discovering Sun Glacier, it doubtless contributed its share of the noble icebergs that enhanced his enjoyment of Arctic scenery. Here also at the entrance to Inglefield Gulf, the first expedition to seek for Sir John Franklin paused to interview the Arctic Highlanders. Commander INGLEFIELD led this party

and after him the gulf was named. If explorers are so fortunate as to ge into the neighborhood of Sun Glacier they have reason to regard it as a good omen BAFFIN was there, and the next week he made the highest north that was attained for two centuries. INGLEFIELD was there and the next week he surpassed BAFFIN's record and outdid Ross, who had sailed up within sight of Smith Sound twenty-nine years before. PEARY was there, and in the weeks following he made the most brilliant sledge journey on record, and raised his flag 200 miles further up the east coast than an explorer had ever been before.

It was high time that Sun Glacier was dignified with a name, and a good one, too.

Platform Enough.

The preservation of the Constitution of the United States;

The autonomy of the States; Local self-government and freedom

elections: Opposition to the imposition of taxes be

youd the necessities of the Government, economically administered; The promotion of economy in all branches of the public service:

Such are the declared principles and purposes of the League of Democratic Clubs, and such is the platform which the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND, in his speech yesterday morning at the Academy of Music, ac cepted as the comprehensive creed and the all-sufficient definition of true Democracy. There is no chance for a misunderstanding as to his position. Having recited the es sential articles of Democratic faith, exactly as they are printed above, Mr. CLEVELAND went on to say:

"These professions embody the purest patriotism and the lofticst aspirations of American citizenship. Though at all times they should suggest to us the strongest obligation to political effort, their motive force, as incentives to political activity and watchfulness, abould be irresistible at a time when the Constitution is held in light esteem as against the accomplishment of selfish purposes, when State boundaries are hardly a barrier to centralized power, and when local saif-government and freedom of elections are the scoff of par isanship. Those who subscribe to the creed of this asociation, and make any claim to sincerity, can hardly excuse themselves for lack of effort at a time when the necessities of the Government, economically admints. ered, have but little relation to the taxation of the nea ple, and when extravagance in the public service has

secome a contagious plague." Resistance to centralization, insistence upon the right of local self-government free from Federal interference, honest and economical administration, and taxation only to the extent of the needs of such an administration; this is all that Democracy s, and all that Republicanism is not, Mr CLEVELAND'S platform is platform enough for the Democratic party.

And the first duty of Democracy as thus defined is to defeat the Force bill scheme of Republican centralization, and to make impossible Negro Domination in the South.

Honor to One Force Bill Republican.

The Hon. Louis E. McComas, Secretary of the Republican National Committee, has been making campaign speeches in Maryland in favor of Force bill legislation. He is entitled to Democratic respect for the

conesty of his utterances. Mr. McComas represented the Sixth disrict of Maryland in the Billion Dollar and Force bill House, but was defeated by a Democrat two years ago. As a Republican member of the Fifty-first Congress he adrocated with earnestness and ability the passage of the DAVENPORT-LODGE bill. Referring to South Carolina and other

Southern States he said, on June 28, 1890: "Nothing but the strong hand of a centralized power will overcome the abuses in not permitting the honest people of a State to have their voice expressed. I will not weary you by recounting the other old slave States which have taken home rule away from the people to secure a pure white man's government and exclude the blacks. While the national Government has been sitting idly by, all over the South has occurred a read tionary movement toward the mediaval restrictions of slavery. By 'the South' I mean every State wherein intil the war slavery poisoned its institutions and gen-

erations yet living grew up within its leprous contact. As Secretary of the National Committee Mr. McComas is working hard to cleet Ben-JAMIN HARRISON in order that the strong hand of centralized power may descend upon the South. Mr. McConas's views in regard to Federal interference are prethe Revolution the population amounted to a poet's perception. His attitude toward closely the same as those which are held by

his candidate, Gen. HARRISON. The only difference is that Mr. McComas talks in 1892 just as he talked in 1890, and just as he would talk again in 1894. if he got a chance to take a hand in Force bill legislation in that year. Gen. HARRISON seeks to disguise in 1892 the opinions and the purposes which he enter tained in 1890, and which, if reflected, he will entertain in 1894. How much more respectable is the attitude of the Secretary

than that of the President! We advise the Republican National Committee to print the Force bill speeches of its honest and outspoken Secretary, and to circulate them extensively as campaign

The Court of Appeals has done well to give a speedy hearing to the Apportionmen cases, so that a decision may be rendered in time to settle the question of the validity of the legislation which is assailed before the approaching election. The strongest argument in behalf of the Democratic position was stated not long since by Harper's Werkly, when that journal said, in substance, that however objectionable legislative gerrymandering might be, judicial gerrymandering would be worse.

Some of the ladies of Montana are wroth because the model for the Montana statue to be exhibited at the Chicago Fair is not a Montana woman. Sigh no more, ladies of Montana; sigh no more. The thing whereof you complain is really a well-buttered compliment You are all so fair that the sculptor despaired to make a choice among you, and so took an outsider. Was this not well?

Now that the cholera danger is past, word about the conduct of the officers of the Hamburg pest ships is in order. Every fairminded man admits the debt of gratitude which the city, and indeed the country, owes to Dr. JENKINS. But rigorous as his quarantine measures were, they could not stop all the leaks. For instance, it was reported that the beds and bedding of cholera victims on board the detained vessels were all burned in the ship's furnaces. This was not the case Beds marked "S. S. Moravia" and "S. S. Normannia" washed ashore near Prince's Bay, and were burned by one of the special States Island shore policemen, named O'MALLEY. Indignant, naturally enough, at this evidence of rascality on the part of the officers of the Hamburg pest ships, he brought witnesses to look at those beds before he burned them. Now, when it is remembered that the mat fresses of steerage passengers are not marked, it seems beyond a doubt that the beds in question belonged to the crew. If they were

tossed overboard without the knowledge of the officers, the latter were guilty of gross the bay by their orders, the circumstance proves that the officers of the Hamburg plague boxes were worthy representatives of their company.

The great long-distance race between the Austrians and the Germans has been won by the former. If killing horses is regarded as sport, there was fine sport in this race. Why don't the military sporting men take to worrying cats or baiting pupples?

The arrival of the steamer Montserrat at San Benito with a cargo of five hundred natives of the Gilbert Islands, who are to be distributed among the Mexican coffee plantations, calls attention again to a suspicious form of contract labor. There is no evidence of kidnapping in this

system. The engagements are voluntary on the part of the islanders. There is even a contract, in which the employers stipulate that certain wages shall be given and certain care taken of the laborers, and that at the end of a certain number of years they shall be sen back to Butaritari. But it can be imagined how much the ignorant natives understand either of the real purchasing value of the few dollars a year offered to them as wages, or of the service that will be exacted of them on the hard experience the difference between life on their islands and severe toil day by day under a taskmaster intent on wringing the utmost

possible from them.

John Bull has recently grabbed the Gilbert Archipelago. Capt. E. H. M. Davis of the cruiser Royalist raised the British flag over the islands a few months ago and announced protectorate. He warned the foreign traders must not supply firearms or ammunition or very good thing for the peace and comfort of foreign traders. Now that Great Britain has after the fashion of civilization, she should also look into this development of coolie labor. The loss of the Tahiti, with a cargo of the islanders on board, was one of the terrible in- | the fastest wheel. cidents of the traffic last year; but who can say that it was not a merciful deliverance for

them from virtual slavery? Perhans the coolle trafile at the Gilbert Islands is not so had as it looks. The Montserrat, we believe, was fitting out there at the time Capt. Davis took possession, and he cusion found no overcrowding of the ship. That, This b however, may have been due to the fact that the natives had heard of the wreck of the Tahiti, and only about half as many as the Montserrat was designed to accommodate took passage on her. At any rate, the British offiers should keep a watch on this traffic, and should try to find out how the islanders fare on the plantations of Mexico and Guatemala.

The New Yorks twice trounced the Washingtons with neatness and despatch yesterday, and to-day they will have an opportunity to welcome the Brooklyns to defeat. The Brooklyns are hard fellows to handle, but now is the New Yorks' time to rush for third place, let us say. Third place will do, since Cleveland and Boston have been so impolite as to occupy the front seats. As the gnomic poet bserves, play ball, play ball! 'Tis better to have played and lost than never to have played at all.

Mr. CHARLES MITCHELL, now or at least formerly a pugilist, was in a London police court yesterday, charged with as-aulting an old man. Mr. MITCHELL, it has long been evident, needs a good, all-around licking, in the ring or out of it. It would improve Mr. MITCHELL's disposition, teach him meekness, and in every way be to his educational and moral advantage.

Capt. LUGARD comes back from Uganda with a firm conviction that it is a poor country, not worth keeping. From Speec to Lu-GARD, a score of white men have told of Uganda, and most of them do not share the gloomy view of LUGARD. He has seen the country however, prostrate and exhausted after civil wars which white men have effectively promoted. There is little wonder that he sees no future for Uganda.

A people who were prosperous and happy before missionaries went among them came to be divided into religious factions. The Protestants were taught that Catholics were dointers. The Catholics were taught that Protestants were anti-Christian. Religious differences were carried into politics, each faction seeking to grasp the best offices and the greatest power. Motammedans and the unconverted sought to reap advantage from this bitter strife, and drove out both the Christian parties. Pienty of powder and ball, brought up from the coast, reinstated the Christians, who, having vanquished the com mon enemy, fell upon one another. Then Lugand's machine gun mowed down Catholies and brought about a great Protes-

Now, with bitter hatred rankling in the breasts of natives once brothers and united, and with the country impoverished by years

of civil war. England talks of shaking the dust of Uganda off her feet, and Lugand says the land is not worth keeping. The bigotry and criminal mismanagement that have brought such woes upon Uganda are a scandal o which the last has not yet been heard.

WORKING FOR CLEVELAND.

How the Local Democracy Enforces It Powerful Discipline in His Bebalf,

From the St. Louis Beyndie,
New York, Oct. 1.—To-day I went on an exploring ex pedition on my own heav. I met the boys who work up the districts. Perhaps many of the readers of the Ernalic have never beard of the Hon. T. D. Sullivan, ont every reader of any New York newspaper is un' doubtedly familiar with Timothy Dry Dollar Sullivan. He has been elected to the New York Legislature six times, and has just been nominated for the seventh lime. Dry Dollar Sullivan is very candid. He admitted that he was not particularly stock on Cleveland. "But," said he, "The honor of Tammany is involved, and we're going to show the country Democrats that we're loyal and true. My district is going to give 2,700 more votes than we gave in 1888."
"How do you know?" I asked him.

and we're gained to show the country homewards and we're gained to show the country homewards were loyal and trae. My district is compt to give 2,700 miles were alloyal and trae. My district is compt to give 2,700 miles were loyal and trae. My district is compt to give 2,700 miles were loyal and trae. My district is compted that we exact in 1882.

"How do you know "I asked him." The compted that we want. And he was ift onto which were that we compted the compted that we want. And he was ift onto which were that we have a compted to a state of the company with Mr. Solitivan, the ward of it, and he sent word to failing the operations of the tariff to the variety of the company with Mr. Solitivan, the war soling to take off his cost and work as exressing and so croiding as he were did for the local utley. Mr. Croker asked him whom he was going to vote for for brestless. He said he would not vote for clare-time of the trained with the company with the word or clare-time of the trained with the company with the word or clare-time of the trained with the company with Mr. Solitivan which we want to bright a solitivan the war soling to take off his cost and work as exressing and as cordially as he were did for the local utley. Mr. Croker and we are a foreign it will be well as the work of the work of which we want to be well as the work of the work of which we want to be well as the work of the work of which we want to be well as the work of the work of which we want to be well as the work of the work neglect of duty; and if they were thrown into the bay by their orders, the circumstance are of rubber? Linear that it would. The plasticity

Our correspondent is a man of sense, evidently, but not of the highest scientific learning. There is much truth in his views upor rubber and steel tires respectively. But he has not applied the whole of his intelli-

gence even to the philosophy of wheels. The rubber tire is not ideal. There is energy wasted in the perpetual adaptation of the elas tie cushion to the surface over which it passes. But for the trotting track it is better that the steel tire, the strongest argument for this being the sudden revolution it has worked in the standard of speed. In addition to that, the coffee plantations. They have to learn by drivers who ride with it report a most magical smoothness in its way of going and a disappearance of the old vibration that used to harass their perves, when mounted on stee This shows that with the pneumatic tire the mechanics of progress is more perfect than with the old wheel, and hence it stands to reason that the horse should go faster.

The perfection of wheel travelling would be th a mechanically perfect wheel, not with German. British, and American, that they pneumatic clasticity, but rigid, like the old steel-tired wheel upon a perfect surface. intoxicating liquors to the natives. That was With those conditions, Nancy Hanks, perhaps, might complete the mile in two minutes the islands, which owe their gln and guns to herself, instead of making us wait for some more highly developed specimen of her race. made herself responsible for the Gilbert But it is impossible to make such a track with Islands and will probably proceed to tax them. clay or any substance upon which it would be practicable for an animal to trot. The pneumatic tire, therefore, for travelling over the defects inseparable from a road bed, makes

Railroad Pares to the Chicago Fate.

To the Entros or The Sux-Sire The papers report that the committee appointed by the various railross Associations to determine World's Fair passenger rates has adjourned without tracking any definite con-This brings up the question of World's Fair exen

rates, the importance of which to New York, while not at first apparent, will appear on slight consideration. It is a very important matter for the interests of our city that railway companies should sell tickets from all parts of the United States to Chicago via New York, or New York via thicago. We should also have excusion tickels from Chicago to New York and return as well as from New York to Chicago and raturn, at the sature fare. Such an arrangement would bring a great many people to New York who otherwise would never whe understand that on the tickets now being sold for the comminus ce ebration the fare to New Yerk and return is placed at one and one-third the price of the return is placed at one and one-third the price of the regular trip, whereas the excursion rates to other valles on important occasions have been, as a rule, one are, and accustines even less. This looks somewhat the discrimination against New York.

New York, Oct. 0,

Isabella and Columbus Forever.

To the Environ or The Sun-Sir: Credit to whom credit due. While the whole country is about to commendate. crate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Amer ica by paying he mage to Columbus, its intrepid dis coverer, would it not be proper that Queen Isabella of Spain should share the honors thus conferred on Columbus? Yours for fair play. Naw York, Oct. 4, 1862.

fammany as the caken heart of the Democracy of New fork city. Opposition to the sway of that was telligent majority is vitriol thrown in the face of Grover Cleveland and the Democratic party.

Southern Eyes on a Third Ticket.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir. The country regards

The Origin of the Bank Tax Plank. From the Evening Post.

It was probably as much at Congressman Harter's suggestion as any one's that the proposal to repeat the tax on State banks was put into the Democratio Right as Right Can Br.

From the Opeter Bay Pilot. Is not Tax Sex right when it says the Force bill is

the great issue of the campaign! Down with the The Open Car.

From the Boston Courier.
I care not for the croaking crowd,
For personnets and such,
Who win the times are out of joint,
Nor with the world in touch. I know they're all with one accord. In universal song. Now chanting notes of praise because The open car is gone.

The open car has been their theme. The long, hot summer through; They've raised at it, and walled at it, With resonant ado. Consumption grim they boldly charge Upon the open car; and congus and wids, and vite is grippe, and torrible catarrh. They charge upon it every ill That comes to human kind; They claim that for purumonia it's specially designed.

"Ob. bah" say I to all this stuff, And "pah" to all these folk; Give me the glorious open cor. Where you can sit and smoke

HAM'S CAMPAIGN STORIES.

Apecdotes with which the New Mountain Orator Makes the Georgians Laugh.

HERER NEWTON'S ORTHODOXY.

Dr. Newton is spending a few days in Sum-

nit, before returning to his church work. He

has always expressed himself as more than

willing to be tried, and as his health is re-

stored he is anxious to have the question of his orthodoxy speedily settled. It is under-stood that the committee's report is adverse to Dr. Newton, and that a series of charges have

The General Theological Seminary.

The trustees of the General Theological

Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church

met yesterday morning at the seminary build-

ing in Chelsea square. Bishop Donne of Al-

bany presided and Bishops Scarborough of

New Jersey, Tuttle of Missouri, Scalding of

Colorade, Leonard of Utah, and Coleman of

dent of Williams College, Dr. Potter, President

dent of Williams College, Dr. Potter, President of Hobart College, and Prof. Drisler of Columbia College, and Messrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Stephen P. Nash. Ellin Chauncey, and John T. King were also among the trustees who attended the meeting. A professorship of Christian Ethics and Sacred Philosophy was created. The matter of the appointment of the lecturer on the evidences of revealed religion, which has been for some time a question of difference between the trustees and the Alumni Association, was referred to the standing committee of the trustees which is to confer on the subject with a committee from the alumni.

Beath of the Dressing Case.

to oblivion. It was cumbersome to trave with, not secure enough for trinkets, and loogrand for toilet accessories.

Col. Watterson Tells Abaut Col. Brown.

From the Courier-Journal.

It was really amusing to bear Senator Brown of the

the Hoffman House and bet John II I and the Philadel-phia gamblers until they turned pate and field from the

and confidence. But they stro . Ir an and he was

Have you noticed the decline of the dressing

from the alumni.

Delaware were present. Dr. Smith, the Presi-

intil his return.

The only vacancy to be filled by the voters of this city in the higher courts this year is that of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas Judge Henry Wilder Allen From the Angues Chronich.

Col. Ham is a clean-shaved, hard-mouthed looking man, with the merriest twinkle out of the corners of his bright eves while he gets ready for a big punch into the ribs of the other side that a man ever saw. He is about five feet ten, broad shouldered, and hunches up his shoulders as he talks, to get his harness right, as it were. He never smiles while speaking. He seems to take it as a joke that other people laugh at what he says. It is all a very serious matter to him.

He declared that he felt, when he started to speak, in the pight of little Johnny, whose mother sent him to get a basket of chips. "Johnny was a merry little fellow, and he went and put the basket dawn by the woodpile, and the first thing Johnny knew he had been down in the pasture half an hour, and his mother's voice was calling him. And the voice had a rising inflexion at the last of it—"John—e" and Johnny knew what that meant, he had heard it before. The way he get back to that woodpile was actorishing. But he was too late. He didn't have time to get the chips. Into the house he went. And he was lit onto with a healthy hickory, and Johnny was at the From the Augusta Chronicle. died on Oct. 13, 1801, and the place made vacant by his death was filled by appointment of Leonard & Glegorich. Judge Allen was elected in 1888, and his erm would have expired on Jan. 1, 1800. An appointed boids his place until the voters can, at the election suc creding, fill the vacancy, and they will do this next month by either electing Judge Giegerich or by chousing some one else.

temper their excitement when reminded of the case of Ohio. In the election for Governor of that State, under the old method of voting, Foraker in 1889 received, ontaide of counties containing the cities of Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, and Dayton, 200,062 votes. Two years later, under the Australian system, which was expected to cut down the Republican vote in the farming and manufacturing districts. McKinley received 200,202. On the other hand, ex-Gov. Campbell, wh believer in its efficacy in strengthening the Democratic column, received under the old system of voting 2-3, 184 votes in the State, exclusive of the four named. Under the new system be received 283,734, or

POLITICAL NOTES.

nearly 10,000 less. The Republicans will have to circulate something more substantial than wildcat hank notes if they ex pect to make any serious inroads upon the " featers"

The Prohibitionists have nominated a Ninth war les for Mayor. William P. Havemeyer was the last Mayor from the same section. He was elected in 1872.

Campaign leggings of brown canvass cost \$1.7 a pair. Campaign flags sell from 25 cents to \$25. Mount-ed on a staff, or fringed with silk, they come higher Printed muslin flags cost, on the average, 50 cents a Paper lanterns cost \$5 a hundred. Good campaign torches range in price from \$12 to \$20 per 100. Lantern sticks, forty inches long, sell for 2 cents each, and rappoles with metal balls bring from 75 cents to \$1.50 cach. Flagstaffs with turned wooden spears sell t 50 cents each. It costs money to get up and keep

In the Presidential contest of 1888 there was no more eloquent advocate of harmony, within Leme-eratic ranks, than Oswald Ottendorfer, who is now at he head of the German American Cleveland and Stevenson Union. Highteen ninety-two again finds Mr. Oftendurier an advocate of harmony as the best piedge of Pemocratic success. A veteran observer of postucal conditions and a careful student of municipal posttirs. Mr. Ottendorfer has always athered to the idea that local divisions are made sable in a Presidential year. It is nous the less true that Mr. Ottendorfer's

An elaborate history of the Democratic party, " From Jefferson to Cleveland, " has appeared from the publishing house of P. F. Colher. Coardon Fulton is the au-thor. As a compendium of political information of a kind interesting the Democrate, the work is interesting and valuable.

John Simpson has again entered the lists as a candidate for the Assembly in the district in which he is the Republican leader. It is the old Sixth Assembly, to be therefore, while improved, are not dattering.

Some political dates: Oct. 10, Tammany Judicial Convention in First district, and Aldermanic and Assemblyman Convention in annexed district. Oct. 11, first registry day, and Tammany Congressional Convention in Seventh and Sixteenth districts. Oct. 14, all Tammany Aldermanic and Assembly nominations. Oct. 17, rest of Congressional Sominations, Oct. 18, Tammany judicial and municipal nominations. Och 19, 28, and 29, registry days. Nov. 8, election.

Senator Hiscock, on his arrival in New York from Syracuse, wherehis followers have been ignominiously knocked out by the partisans of Jim Beiden, and where the tide is flowing strongly in the direction of Charges Preferred Against Him by a Com-mittee Now in the Hands of Bishop Potter. The committee appointed nearly a year ago Democratic success, bastened to acquain: his Republican The committee appointed hearly a year ago by Bishop Potter to investigate the charges of heresy against the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, rector of All Souls' Episcopal Church, has heresy against the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, placed its report in the hands of the Bishop. oughly harmonious in every quarter. There is not a symptom of discontent, and every one is working with his follows for the election of Harrison and Reid. I de who must now decide whether a trial shall proceed. Bishop Potter is in Baltimore, in atnot know of a single disgruntled or tuactive Republicas tendance on the triennial Convention of the in all central New York."

> Some misguided friends of John DeWitt Warner, who nost important issues—the currency question."

A Cavil Judge is to be elected in the First district this year, to hold office until Dec. 31, 1883. Wauhope Lynn, the incumbent, will be renominated and reelected by Tammany.

Dr. Newton and that a series of charges have been preferred against him, based on his writings and utterances from his pulpit. If Bishop Potter believes that the charges are insufficient he may drop the matter, but, if he decides to go on with the trial, under the canons he must select twelve clergymen of the diocese, from whom Dr. Newton has the privilege of choosing five to act as his judges. If Dr. Newton refuses to make this selection the Bishor must do it himself.

If the judges find Dr. Newton guilty they can recommend admontition, suspension, or deposition. The Bishop may remit or confirm the sentence or may grant a new trial. A very fair illustration of the disorganized condition of the local Republican machine is found in the face that although the Republicans cast nearly 40 per cent. of the vote of the city, and the last day to file Congressional nominations is but two weeks distant, they have, even under a new apportionment, which adds to the number of districts and thereby improves their hances, not a solitary Republican candidate for Cou-

The Tammany Assembly state to date, subject to change: Second district, T. D. Sullivan; Third, N. S. Levy; Fourth, P. il. Boche; Fifth, S. J. Foley; Sixth, M. Dinkelspiel; Seventh, Otto Kempner; Bigoth, Wrigut Holcomb: Ninth Bichard Fitzpatrick: Tenth, William Suizer; Eleventh, Edward Bell; Tweltth, W. ci. Byrne; Thirteenth, John V. Campbell; Fourteenth, D. F. Mar-tin: Fifteenth, Augustin Henly; Sixteenth, M. J. Stein; Nineteenth, Henry Green; Twenty-first, L. H. Hamoj Twenty-fourth, W. J. O'Dair; Twenty-fifth, M. J. Mak-

Tamment Hall has a naturalization bureau on Centre street and the Republicans have a naturalization bu-reau on Pearl street, but neither one is doing much business this year, and there is a great failing off in the number of new-made citizens. The Presidential contest has been, generally speaking, a backward one, and aeither party has made much effort to naturalize new voters; neither has there been much demand for citizen papers among the soft of persons who in other Presidential years were simulated to activity by the evidences of enthusiaem and excitement which they enw about them. Recibes all this, the enforced stop-page of emigration in a count of the cholera has had an unfavorable effect upon naturalization.

-Two of the most beautiful articles of feminine ader ment are singularly ugly and unattractive in their end state. Tortoise she i, asit comes to market Have you noticed the decline of the dressing case as an all-important item in the list of a woman's goods and chatte's? Not so very long ago the possession of a silver-mounted dressing case was considered to impart a certain eachet of good breeding to the owner. It was a lady-like appartenance, and was generally followed by a ponderous workbox with mother-of-pearl fittings and a pair of watch pockets destined to adorn the bed curtains. The two latter wares lave long been deposed, and now the dressing case is going after them to oblivion. It was cumbersome to trave with, not secure crough for trinkets, and for the west indies, is course, dirty, and instruction, most skiifal and patient man print of a costrich plumes as they arrive in this martike bedraggled turkey teathers, and t at traceful adjunct to femiliar attier action become the nully at traceful adjunct to femiliar attier attier attier and the manufact of one years to produce

ricus and striking notice, finite in assistations quite to f keeping with a latituant examines that one shally expects from the back, that the plants smally expects from amilestly suffer ir m. av t at leads to thu . Inc leaf. stem. and blossom are all we me of the brighter with the usual robus tolors. The bossoms co are few in number New York Dody Newstalking to Mr. Cleveland and six colors. The blossoms colors the blossoms colors the blossoms colors the blossoms colors the blossoms colors. The blossoms colors the blossoms colors the blossoms colors the blossoms colors. The blossoms colors the blossoms colors the blossoms colors the blossoms colors. ess easily endures

rethreta. in has become a common manner and language he uses in expressing at the stands about six feet in his about and pulse about 270 enough thing of late 3 pounds. He has a big voice, a high-six this about a box servants, who, with his especially among colored e, not unfrequently quit In 1888, three days before the election of word up in work when they have is few dollars, and enjoy a months idieness ame . travel hundreds of mire a athward on their vacations, place, scared to death for their money. They came it and accept the generous loopitality of friends no best with \$30,000 to blun the Democrate out of their boots ter of than themselves. It is not unusual in the south

to find a colored famous in a small cabin entertaining and confidence. But they strot by an and be was to find a coored table, to their consternation, offered to be \$50,000 to \$55.

One that he would win every to be had me. The little gang field precipitately. The electron results and a convenient about loader who was going at through a noisy part of London on Saturday little gang field precipitately. The electron results are the would win every to be about a convenient about loader who was busined a convenient about loader who was busined as rough on Brown. It cost has a second, but he is tound | against a wall with one hand, while with the

in 1892 as much, coundent, at a smaller set to the small on the small to the small athlete, and be is an American; therefore athlete, and he is an american; therefore a sprang forward to rescue the woman from her seem he performed to rescue the woman from her seem he performed to the seem her performed to the seem of the way, young gentleman, this is a fambly maner." At another time the actor met a meck-locally woman crossing London Bridge. She had two very black eyes and was shaking her head mourafully, while she repeated to here if "No. I won't never do it again. Not never. Not have as long as I have," on being asked what it was that she would not interfere in a quarrel between hashand and wife, for on trying to save a woman from heing beat ea tife, for on trying to save a woman from being bea es the woman had told her to mind her business, and had "punched" her in each eye.

From the Cape Cod Been He will never make a temperance lecturer " Why not relief in telling what a low down drank-he used to be."

Not a Frenk of Memory.

From the Phi adelah .. Record.

"There I knew l'd forgotten something retitaried Jagge, after his sixth drink, longs told me to lake whitkey and glycerine for my fold, and I deviate l've forgotten all about the g. yeerlor."

One Essential Lacking.

Those parsons who are depending upon the Australian system of voting to make serious changes in the result of the election in this State this year will too late. He didn't have time to get the entps. Into the house he went. And he was lit onte with a healthy hickory, and Johany was at the

rereabouts next month.

up political excitement.

view has not invariably been acted upon,

known bereatter as the Fifth. Simpson began running in it in 1878, when he was a candidate against the late Jake Scebacher. Simpson was beaten by 1,000 votes. That did not prevent him from ranning the year following and his opponent had a close share, defeating sumpson by only forthcone votes. In 1886 Simpson again appeared as a candidate but was defeated by a majority of 1,000. Last year he tried his popularity for a fourth time, and was not votes short of his Tammany opponent. In let the new apportionment the First and cound election districts of the fixth, which went against Simpson by 25.7 votes last year, are out off, and several election districts of a Republican tendence are added from the Eighth district. His projects,

Protestant Epicopal Church, and it was said yesterday that he would not act on the report

is a candidate for redection to Congress, are circulating in his behalf among the Democrats of his district a circular containing this statement: "The Democratic party in Congress is by no means sound on one of the

gressin New York city.

queen; Twenty-sixth, George P. Weisster.

SUNBEAMS.